Business Mathematics Icom Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Equation of the form $ax^4 + bx^3 + bx + a$ is:	A. Polynomial B. Reciprocal C. Irrational D. None of these
2	Solution set of equations $4x + 5y = 40$ and $3x + 2y = 23$ is:	A. { (4,5) } B. { (5, 4) } C. { (-5, 4) } D. { -4, -5) }
3	B^2 - 4ac in a quadratic formula is called	A. Nature of root B. Discriminant C. Solution set D. Extraneous root
4	The sign of every equation is:	A. ≠ B. = C. <u>></u> D. <u><</u>
5	A linear equation always has:	A. Three roots B. Two roots C. One root D. No root
6	The power of variable in a quadratic equation is	A. 3 B. 1 C. 4 D. 2
7	System of simultaneous equations is solved by:	A. Factorization B. Subtraction of addition C. Substitution D. Both b and c
8	A linear equation consist of roots	A. One B. Two C. Zero D. Three
9	1 : 3 is same as:	A. 3 to 1 B. 3 : 8 C. 1 to 3 D. None of the above
10	The solution set of equation $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ is	A. {1} B. {-1} C. {1, -1} D. None of these
11	Factorization is one of the method use to solve:	A. ax + b = 0 B. ax2 + bx + C = 0 C. ax3 + bx + c = 0 D. None of these
12	In quadratic equation the variable has degree:	A. 1 B. 2 C. More than 2 D. Less than 2
13	The solution set for a quadratic equation x^2 -8x + 15 is	A. (3, 5) B. (-3, -5) C. (3, -5) D. (-5, 3)
14	Formula to calculate compounded amount is:	A. P(1 + i)ⁿ B. P(1 + i)⁻ⁿ C. R (1 + i) D. P (1 - i)ⁿ
15	The roots of quadratic equation will be imaginary if b^2 - 4ac is	A. 0 B. -ve C. +ve D. Greater than zero

16	Two consecutive odd integers are:	A. x and (x + 2) B. (x + 1) and (x + 3) C. 2x, (2x + 2) D. (2x + 1) and (2x + 3)
17	Both sides of an equation are joined by	A. > B. < C. = D. ≠
18	Solution set of 4x - 7y = 12 and 3x + y = 9 is	A. (0,3) B. (1,3) C. (6,3) D. (3,0)
19	$Aa^{x} + Ba^{-x} = C$ is a standard form of	A. Exponential equation B. Linear equation C. Quadratic equation D. Reciprocal equation
20	90.5% in common fraction:	A. 0.9 B. 10/9 C. 9/10 D. 181/200